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SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

An Annoying Blunder.

In yesterday's paper the printer made

"But we did not advise our readers how to vote; we did not express any preference of candidates; we did not make harsh criticisms of any, and we were never in position to give the whole ticket a cordin, support, without having to make embarrassing explanations to the Repub-

But we did not advise our readers he to vote; we did not express any preferonce of candidates; we did not make harsh criticisms of any, and we ARE NOW in position to give the whole ticket a cordial support, without having to make embarrassing explanations to the Repub-

If any of our contemporaries should use the article as it appeared in the original, we request that they do us the justice to make the correction. printer's blunder has annoyed us no little,

What's in a Name.

Some time ago we protested against calling the military department of government the "War Department," or as it is sometimes designated, the "Department of War." The articles attracted considerable attention, and while some newspapers were disposed to laugh at it, others concurred in our view. At the agers of that noble institution of Richmond, the Home for Incurables, to give it a more hopeful designation, and we trust some day the ladies will hear our

Superintendent Davis has caught the spirit of these suggestions and at a recent reeting of the Committee on Relief for the Poor, urged that the name of our City Almshouse be changed to that of City Home. The committee unanimously concurred, and will recommend to the Council that the proposed change be made. We hope the Council will unanimously adopt the recommendation of the committee. The hospital in connection with this institution is called the City Hospital and not the Almshouse Hospital, and it is sensible and proper to make the name of the institution conform to that of the hospital.

This may seem sentimental, but the world is ruled by sentiment, and there is much in a name. The name almshouse is an abomination to most persons, and there are many poor men and women who would rather beg on the streets or even die from starvation than go to the alms house, but we believe that the prejudice would be in great part removed if the institution were called City Home. Ther are many charitable institutions connected with churches and otherwise, which are called homes-homes for the aged, homes for women and so on, and there is little prejudice against them. Under a similar designation there should be no more prejudice against the city home for indigent persons.

It is a terrible thing for man or woman with any sort of pride to be compelled to live upon the public bounty, and we should respect their feelings. We take care of them as a matter of course, and as long as we do so, we should make their situation in life as tolerable and as comfortable as possible. If it will add to their peace and comfort of mind to live in a 'city home' rather than in a "city almshouse," in the name of humanity and true charity 'et Davis is one of the kindest men who ever presided over such an institution, and the Council, if for no better reason, should adopt the recommendation which is in itself a tribute to his benevolence, and tender consideration.

Daisy Dean, of Denver.

Now that woman has struck off the ancient social fetters that kept her a mere household pet through the dark ages, how her true abilities are beginning to assert themselves! Dominating, superior and irresistible, how she is crowding up into the limelight! It was only a few days ago that a Western superintendent of education publicly confessed that the ladies were rapidly wresting all the best jobs from their masculine competitors and that man was no longer

anything better than a uscless old has-

To determine whether this pessimistic utterance partook most of truth or of poetry, we shall be aided by a glance over the fields of modern activity. Wa note, then, that high finance reaches a noble development in the person of Ella Rawls Reader; that journalism has its Ida Tarbell; politics its Susan B. Anthony; letters, art and the loarned professions their distinguished female ponents; temperance reform lis Carile; the con. game its Cassie; and now to this galaxy of women whose skill have carned them fame, we must add the name of Miss Daisy Dean, of Denver.

Daisy's line is trunk-snatching, and she rose in her chosen calling to a deftness which gave the railroad magnates many a troubled sleep. It is true that her methods regrettably brought her, as we may term it, outside the law, but her abilities are none the less conspicuous on that account. It was all very simple to Dalsy. According to the dispatches, she would take a sult-case, insert in it a few newspapers or hair-pins, and check it to an adjacent point. Later, she would slip into the baggage car and after blinding the agent with a half dollar, would week or 50 cents per month.

Ing the agent with a nair dollar, would not the think of the check from her unobtrustyely remove own baggage and affix it to that trunk in the car which most appealed to her aesthetic fancy. This trunk would subsequently be thrown off at Dalsy's destination, Dalsy would present the proper duplicate, and the rest was both easy and remunerative. The other fellow, at his point of destination, would draw the lady's discarded suit-case and the newspapers.

The law does not look kindly on abilitles turned into these channels, and they have put Daisy in jail. Not before she had contributed her mite, however, toward shattering the one-time fetich as to the intellectual inferiority of women. Daisy has done her part, in her own way, toward establishing the great truth that ladies may have brains. In the gallery of women who have struck a blow for the mental prestige of their sex, there should be tacked up at least a tintype of Daisy Dean, of Denver.

Resources of Russia and Japan.

There are those who contend that Russia will have to make peace with Japan upon any terms that the latter may propose, indemnity and all, for the reason she is no longer able to prosecute th war. We do not see that Russia's situation is by any means so desperate. As we pointed out the other day, she could bet ter afford to retire from the Far East and leave Japan in full possession of the disputed territory than to purchase peace at the enormous cost of half a billion dollars. Suppose Russia should decide to carry on a defensive war, keeping her troops far inland along the line of her Siberian railroad, what could Japan

The London Telegraph recently publish ed fron: its corespondent at Portsmouth a letter along this line, in which it was said that Russia, while eager to close the campain and set her own house ir order, regarded the perspective of a defensive war with relative equanimity and certainly without fear; that she could let the enemy do his worst and allow the war to drag its slow length along. In such an event which nation would be in better condition to stand the expense? The Telegraph's correspondent says that Russla's yearly revenue is a little over \$1,000,000,000, while her war expenditure amounts roughly to \$500,000,000 every year; in other words, half the country's income is absorbed by the expenses of the campaign. That, of course, is a formidable waste of the people's savings which cannot be sufficiently deplored, but it is as dust in the balance when compared with the ratio between Japan's annual expenses and her yearly revenue. Down to the end of the present financial year last Murch the grand total of her expenditure on the campaign is alleged to have amounted to \$675,000,000, which is about \$75,000,000 yearly, whereas her annual revenue is approximately \$150,000,000. Comparing the financlai forces of the belligerents, then, we find that Japan expends on the war every year about four times her annual rove- pelled to seek the tall timber. Later, nue, whereas it costs Russia exactly half. Multiply these losses by the number of months or years during which the war in new phases is going to last and then answer the question we have put, Which country can hold out the longer?

Russia has been beaten by Japan a every turn, but that by no means implies that Russia has been conquered by Japan. It would have been just as absurd to say that Great Britain had been conqured by the Boers simply because British arms suffered such terrible reverses in nearly all the engagements which took place at the beginning of the war.

The Japanese understand the situation and while they will drive as hard a barhain as possible we cannot believe that they will continue the war simply because Russia does not come down with cash in full of their demands.

____ Now for the Torrens System.

Mr. Eugene C. Massle has received from Mr. Wm. A. Bond, a prominent real estate dealer of Chicago, a letter from which we are permitted to publish the

following extracts:

which we are permitted to publish the following extracts:

"Some time ago I desired to know just what progress the Torrens system had made since its adoption by the Illinois Legislature, and I began looking the maiter up for myself. I take the illicity of enclosing you a little book which contains the information I received.

"The law failed of being enacted in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin on account of the opposition from abstract companies, but members of the Legislature of each State who had the matter in charke have assured me recently that ranewed efforts would be made at the next session of the Legislature to have the reform become a law.

"A few days ago I received from the Philippine Islands the second and third annual report of the Secretary of Finance and Justice of the Philippine Commission, forwarded by the secretary. Henry C. Ives, which tells of the remarkable progress being made in land registration at Manila.

"The system is making rapid progress here in Illinois, Our own office has registered.

Tration at Manila. "The system is making rapid progress here in Illinois. Our own office has registered over 200 iots this season for our clients, and within a week I registered :6

lois for myself. This is only the begin-ning of what we shall do this season in our own office.

"Our Supreme Court will hear argu-ments in October term as to estatitution-ality of our 1903 amendment, compelling executors and administrate; to register lands in estates in their carge during-period of probate."

An amendment of the act, requiring

An amendment of the not, requiring executors and administrators to register titles under their control was submitted to popular vote in Cook county at the election of November 8, 1904, and carried by a majority of 211,833. The total vote was 211,926, showing only 30,043 against the amendment as a result of the influence of abstract companies and others opposed to the reform. The system has een adopted in Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Oregon, Hawaii and Philippine Islands, Preliminary legislative action has been taken in Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michi gan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Ohlo, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Porto Rico. And the subject has been under discus sion in Kentucky, Maino, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Wash ington and West Virginia.

It will come up again at the next session of the General Assembly of Vir-Mr. Massie, who will be a member of the body and in better position than herotofore to labor in behalf of the bill which will be introduced. By invitation, Mr. Massie will address the Virginia Board of Trade, when it meets in the city of Roanoke on the 31st instant, and will explain the purpose and manner of operation of the Torrens system. We wish that all land-owners in Virginia could hear the address. If so the Torrens system would be assured in Virginia.

Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri,

addressed an audience at Chautauqua last Wednesday on "The Reign of the Law," in which he said that enforcement law can cure every government wrong. "The people reign through the laws which they make for themselves," said he, "and when these laws are faithfully solute. When those laws are nullified by executive officials the people do not rule. Then coming to the argument of some that the rigid enforcement of law and exposure of corruption was detrimental to the financial interests of city or State be no greater mistake, To sustain this contention, he said that during the last three years of law enforcement in Missouri, immigration to that State had increased 25 per cent, more than in any other three years in the State's history. Real estate had advanced 20 per cent. more, and everywhere the population was increasing and property advancing in

"Such is the increase in population and in wealth that the revenues of the State are becoming greater than the economical needs of the government," he added, "and by the time the next legislature meets I shall be justified in recommend-ing further reduction of the tax rate." There is nothing surprising in this. Indeed, it is just what might have been expected. "The reign of the law" means ample protection to life, liberty property, and hence good and thrifty nen want to live in a community where the law is respected and enforced. It is a splendid advertisement for any State or city which wants desirable immigration communities offer tax exemption and other such class legislation as an 'inducement to capital." But the best inducement of this character which any commulty can offer is the protection of capital and property rights and persons rights from lawlessness and unlawful ex actions. Apart from all other considera tions, the rigid enforcement of good and just laws is a paying policy for any State or city.

Lena, the trick elephant of the Hip podrome, had a toothache the other day. A toothache is a serious thing for an elephant, because there is so much to ache. It is also quite a serious thing for the dentist. The here's name is Martin J. Patter, and he showed that he could move as briskly as any man, immediately after he had accidentally gone on Lena's nerve with his chiscl. Lena. moved briskly, too, and doc, was comstout hawsers and several pourd of chloroform, they succeeded in south ing Lens, and the dentist made good. He justly regards his feat as a triumpl of acrobatic dentistry. Lena feels 12t ter, but will not be allowed checolate creams any more.

Chairman Bowe has certainly done his duty in selecting the "committee of The committee is composed of fifty." as good men as Richmond possesses. If they will just work together for the cause they represent, they will do the city a great service. The chairman has done his part; it is now up to the committee.

-----Certain Indiana grain shippers ace rejoicing over a new railroad agreement which will permit them to receive open switching for the future, suggests an important difference between grain dealers and bad boys.

Charles Major, the Well-known novelist is ill of over-work. How Cylus Townsend Brady manages to keep so well remains one of the wonders of our time.

A nomination is not necessarily equiv alent to an election. We must certainly not take it for granted in Vicginia this year.

New York produces 69,000 babies : year, which should nearly suffice to replace the annual slaughter by the rail-The lady who is suing Mr. Rocke

feller for \$50,000,000 bught to come up with a testimonial for the nerve to a concern. James J. Ryan, an aged Philadelphiar

cause of derangement not stated

The wild unimals of the west are un the books to learn that Kermit it. is a chip of the old block.

saturday and Sandaz; fight to free northeast winds.

North Carolina-Shewers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh shifting winds, becoming northerly.

Highest temperature yesterday...... 56 MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises... 5:35 Mugust 24, 1005.
Sun sets... 6:48 Morning... 12:48
Moon rises... 1:17 Eyening... 1:22 THERMOMETER THIS DAY LAST

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES (At 8 P. M., Eastorn Time).

Place, Ther High, T. Weather, Asheville, N. C. 68 S. Frain Atlantia, Ga. 76 \$4 P. cloudy Baltimore 68 \$22 Rain Boston 61 66 S. rain Buffalo, N. Y. 76 Clear Charleston 80 Clear C Charleston
Chicago
Chi

RHYMESFORTODAY

Plea of the Three Orphan Cubs. ("By, Baby Bunting, Kermit's Gone a Hunting!")
"Oh, east is east and west is west. And we all wish, dear Kermit, You'd stay where you are loved the best—Stay east, as we might term it—And give us bears a little rest; Tear up that hunting permit!

Your father came not long ago: Well-er-we were glad to see him, Politically spenking-though Bear Instincts bade us fiee him. He's nice, but so-well, rough, you know, We wouldn't care to be him.

"Don't think that we would put on lugs;
You see, he did treat roughly
Our loving parents' friendly hugs,
And shot them quite rebuffly;
We hear he's made them into rugs
To wipe his feet on, gruffly.

"We'd like for you to hunt the east, Like any castern Georgie; Like any ensiern Georgie; In ten months or a year, at least, Your father'll start his orgy— Which means swift death for every beast—

Or bear, or bird, or plorgy.

"And now it's you. And by that test
Next month brings Arch or Quentin,
Or Teddy Junior, hiking west,
Will call to put his dent in.
Oh, give us bears a little rest!"

So spoke the cubs, and went in

THIS DAY IN HISTORY August 26th.

55—A surprisingly great comet was seen by the inhabitants of China. 1693—Peter Burrlers, a French soldier, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV., of France, broken on the wheel.

1693—Peter Barriers, a French soldier, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV. of France, broken on the wheel. 1794—Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, surrandered to the French, under Moreau, twenty-two days after the opening of the trenches.

1795—Trincomalee, a Dutch colony in the Island of Ceylon taken by the British, under Admiral Rainer.

1804—England ordered a blockade of all the northern ports of France.

1829—Educators from all States met at Boston to consult on public school work throughout the country.

1848—A battle took place at the Cape of Good Hope, between the British and Boers. The former were victorious, with the loss of fifty-four men, killed and wounded; the Boers lost 199 men.

1850—Louis Philippe, the exiled King of the Franch, died at Claremont, England aged seventy-seven.

1854—The fortress of Hange, Bomersund, was bombarded by the allied troops.

1864—Indians of six tribes were reported to be massacroing settlers and stealing entite in the Platte Valley and to be menacing Omaha and Council Bluffs.

1870—France-Prussian War; Crown Prince of Prussia Joined at Bar-le-Duc by a portion of the King's army, Prince Imperial of France removed to Rothel.

1884—A report that Queen Victoria had died suddenly threw London into a panie until the canard was disperoved.

1894—A thousand persons were killed and much property destroyed by a storm that swept over the Sea of Azov.

1904—Japanese in full control of Pigeon Buy positions. Capture of one of the inner defenses of Port Arthur.

August 26th-September 4th—Battle of Lino Yang.

Wood's Seeds.

Crimson Clover.

Our Southern Farmers can save fer tilizer bills and increase their revenues

MILLIONS OF DOLL ARS, by sowing Crimson Clover at the last working of their Corn and Cotton crops. It is the best time to sow and you save an extra preparation of the land. Crimson Clover makes land rich in humus or vegetable matter and puts it in or vegetable matter and puts it in excellent condition for the crops which follow it. It also makes

A fine winter cover crop, An excellent grazing crop. A good early forage crop.
A spiendid soli-improving crop.

A splendid soli-improving wop, Plowed under early in the spring, it increases the yield of corn, to-bacco, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Our sales of Grimson Clover seed are increasing enormously every year, and we are today the largest donlers is this seed in the United States. Write for prices and circulars giving information about this valuable grop. T.W. Wood & Sons, Säedsmen,

RICHMOND, - VIRGINIA.
Wood's Descriptive Fail Catalogue, issued in August, tells about all Farm And Garden Seeds for Fail Planting. Judiced free on request.

THE LATEST BOOKS man's nursing, etc. Mr. Comfort's style is bilingy in places, and its never a thing of beauty, but it is hard, virile and pleture sque, and is fells; of real men. Some THE WEATHER. Forecast for Virginia-Fair and cool fortheast winds. Iight to fresh fortheast winds. UNDER BRIEF REVIEW. \$

BEATING SEA AND CHANGELESS
BAR. By Jacob Lazarre. Pp. 133.
Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia.

PHILOSOPHY AND FROTH, My Flor-ence James Rosse. Pp. 27. Broadway Publishing Company, New York. Mostly the latter.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NEWSBOY IN THIS ARMY OF THIS POTOMAC, 1801-1865. By Doc Aubery. Pp. 167. 50 cents, not. Milwaukee.

A SCARLET REPENTANCE.—By Archic Bell. Pp. 184. Fifty cents. Broadway Publishing Co., New York. A footless story about dull or unconvincing people, served up with a dash or the indecent.

LOVE VS. LAW. By Mary Andrews

LOVE VS. LAW. By Mary Andrews.
Pp. 293. Brondway Publishing Company, New York.
A story or Virginia Randolphs and old colored rotainers, laid in a State traversed by "the dark, middy, troubled waters of the majestic old Missouri." The opening sentence is interesting;
"A large gray goose picked up a straw with her bill, and stretching her long, graceful neck in the air, opened her mouth, watching the cool, northwest wind carry it in a southeasterly direction, and knew that the weather god had provided no falling elements, but pleasant, invigorating days for the remainder of the week."

We have examined the story with sufficient care to note, with lasting regret, that the goose appears in its pages no more.

SOCRATES. By Rev. J. T. Farbes. Pp. 272. \$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; Bell, Richmond. In devoting a volume of their "World's Epoch-Makors" to Socrates, few people will be disposed to think that the public of the people will be disposed to the best beautiful that the public best best beautiful the public of the people will be the people will be the people of the people will be the people of th will be disposed to think that the publishers' judgment has been in error, Socrates toppled over the men of his time like a peak among the foothills, and in the whole history, as we have it recorded, he stunds forth eminent among the world's great men. His life, his character and teachings, and, in some ways, most of all his death, make him a peculiarly interesting figure to modern renders. In this volume Mr. Forbes has provided a satisfactory introduction to the study of the Socratic philosophy, wisely devoting the bulk of his space to the study of the Socratic philosophy, wisely devoting the bulk of his space to a discussion of the master's methods and precepts of teaching. The rather meatre data bearing on Socrates's life are, however, duly set forth, and an introductory gives an explanation of the conditions, political, civic and religious, under which his doctrines were promutgated. The author gives evidence of familiarity with the best known authorities, and in other ways of his competency.

A FIRST VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERA

A FIRST VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By William Vaughn Moody and Robert Morss Lovett. Pp. 3%6. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; Bell, Richmond.
This excellent little book is a simplification of the author's more advanced "English Literature," but remains, respite the omission of many names, an adequate and in some ways very comprehensive survey of its subject, The earlier writers and the beginnings of earlier writers and the beginnings English literature have received, indeed fuller treatment than a "first view" re one-fourth of the volume being quires, one-fourth of the volume being devoted to the literature of pre-Shakes-pearian days, in which, however, the authors give evidence of close study and research. In general, the book is claracterized by an emphasis on the great representative figures in literature, by plentiful blographical matter, and by explicit critical comment. Summaries, tabusplicit critical comment. Summaries, tabuar reviews and review questions further the book's usefulness in the school-room. Pupils younger than the high school average will find it a little too hard for them, but for use in higher grades it will be found an excellent text-book.

FOOL FOR LOVE.—By Frances Lynde. Pp. 254. 75 cents. Bobbs-Mer-rill Company, Indianapolis. In this latest addition to the Hobbs-Merrill Company's little "Pocket-book" series, the author of "The Grafters" tells series, the author of "Tine Grafters" (tells the romance of a fight between rival rall-roads for a Colorado right-of-way. A choleric, but kindly magnate of Southern origin and intensely Southern linguistics, finds himself matched against a brainy and manly young engineer. The struggle results in such personal proximity that young Winton is enabled for several weeks to drop into the magnate's private car for dinners and tsteades with the magnate's winning niece, a state of affairs which the other man willingly tencourages, trusting thereby to catch his rival napping. The peculiarity of a fight is that both parties to it cannot be victorious, and the fight between Mussre. is that both parties to it cannot be vic-torious, and the fight between Musers. Winton and Darrah was no execution to this general rule. It is pleasant to note, however, that nobody took away note, however, that nobedy took away any hard feelings after it was all over, the characters are sufficiently individualized, and the general telling is well done. While not striking for originality in any way, its perusal will furnish the average man or woman with a pleaseast hours nosting. ant hour's pastime.

ine average man or woman with a pleasant hour's pastime.

THE BLDER BROTHER.—By Theodore D. Jervey. Pp. 522. \$150. Nealo Publishing Co., Washington.

Though cast in the form of novel, "The Elder Brother's" main intent is plainly to portray and analyze conditions, and the conditions are those turbulent ones of the Bouthland just after the way, witch lafterd every piperturity [for the display of analytical skill. The story hore is made subservient to a presentation, skilfully set forth, of the vital problems which confronted the South in the early days of reconstruction. Strictly speaking, there is no plot: the lives of a musher of characters are followed targush not so much with the idea of providing exciting scenes and drainfule climaxes, as of indicating in the clearest way, the social and political conditions under which they lived. The subservience of the former has left Mr. Jervey the more time for claborating the latter, and he has done it very well. The negro, the northern carpet basger, the renegade southerner and the old aristocracy are the types with which he chiefly concerns himself, and he depicts these with convincing ability. Mr. Jervey writes naturally and well, and with a certain judicial caim that relieves him of the charge of being a special pleader. Despite the book's weakness in the pure plot-interest, it is very from being dull reading, and we think it also one of the most illuminates "reconstruction" books that ins lately appeared.

nature. In a play and on the stage, it would be melocirams, but melocirams of the kind that is enjoyed and appreciated in large class who prefer recreation in a management to philosophy.

The Rose of Life" has a plot and a mystery, an estrangement and a reconlination. It has a most entertaining poet, by name, David Lester, as one of the principal characters, with a natietically adoring little wife for his companion piece. David lives out a serene and an untroubled existence, according to his ideals, and makes his exit, when his hour of fate comes, in a tragic fashion that enshrines his momery as with a hale. The hereine of the book is a girl naturally pure, good and beautiful, who is the daughter of a bad mother and who is driven to desperation by that mothers manner of living. In the end, she attempts to drown herself, but is rescued by David Lester and placed by him in a comfortable home. She marries happily, but for a time, a secret in her previous life comes between herself and her husband and threatens lasting unhappiness. By and by there is reconciliation and "The literary merits of such a book as "The Rose of Life" is the more remarkable, when one remembers that Mary E. Braddon's career, as a novelist, has extended over a ported of something like fifty years. "Lady Audlery's Secret; was published in 1862, and "The Trail of Serpent" had appeared some time before. The latest production of so well established a wifer is a living reduction of Dr. Oster's theory as to the age-limit for women workers.

ed a writer is a living refutation of Dr. Osler's theory as to the age-limit for women workers.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CONFEDERATE OF CER. By Gen. C. ACO, Servel. Pp. Officer. By Gen. C. ACO, Servel. Pp. 315. Neale Publishing Co. Washington.

The past twelvemonths has been singularly fruitful of books of "recollections" and personal reminiscences, many of them of permaent value and importance; and a very large proportion of these have come from Southern writers and have dealt in one way or another with the Southland in Civil war times. In this entertaining book of recollections by a Confederate staff officer we have a further centribution to the data upon which fature historians of the war must depend. Sorrel was both a galant solder and an agreeable writer, as a to the former he gave ample evidence in his service as licutenant-colonel and chief of staff in Longstreet's First Army Corps, and later, when well-merited promotion had finally come to him, as brigadier-general, commanding Sorrel's Brigade. In relieving Sorrel from duty as his adjutant-general. Longstreet words of him: "Distinguished allike for gallantry in the field and for energy and skill in the administration of his department, his value cannot be over-estimated." Of General Sorrel's ability to write entertainingly of what he saw, the book before us bears pleasant testimony.

Moxley Sorrel was a young cierk in a Savannah bank when the war broke out. Unable to get into action through Georgian military connections, he went to Virginia, and finally got his opportunity through a line of personal introduction to General Longstreet. He served through the war, bearing a hand in many important engagements, from the first battle of Manassas to the final mustering out. His recollections of these battles, his descriptions of camp and military life, and his numerous sketches and ancedoes of distinguished soldiers and civilians whom it fell to his lot o meet, are told in a loose, rambling, gossippy and vivacious silvie, which is pleasant because natural and artie

among the most important of our "wait books," this book has impressed us as being decidedly one of the pleasantest.

RUSSIA. By Sir Donald Mackenzle Wallace. Pages 672. Henry Hoit and Company, New York.

Few travelers have ever succeeded in pleturing and interpreting a country as comprehensively and succinctly as Sir Donald Wallace has pictured Russia in this one. This book is a masternice in its class; it has been stated with some justification that it does for Russia what Bryce did for America, though the greater political complexion of Mr. Bryce's work makes this comparison not wholly apt. "Russia" was first published in 1877, and gave the fruit of the author's studies and observations during a six years' residence in Russia, ending in 1875. The merits of this book, with the author's subsequent researches, have given him the place, of the highest living English-speaking authority on matters Russian. The new edition has been grently enlarged, revised and extended. It has been the author's purpose to give a general survey, intelligible to the oursider, of the whole of Russia, and he has succeeded admirably with this task. We would defy any intelligent reader to go through this volume and not rise up with a pretty fair conceptjon of what manner of country the Czar's is. In order to gain for himself a thorough understanding of diverse phases of Russian life. Sir Donald himself took up his residence in various typical localities, and he describes these with a keen eye out for the striking impressions which c. foreigner is peculiarly adapted to receive. He writes illuminatingly of the northern foreast, of the village priests, of the old type peasantry, the mir, or village community, of Finnish and Tartar villages, the mercantille town, the Cossacks, the foreign colonists of the Stoppe, the church classes, the noblesse and landed proprietors, the series, of Moscow and St. Petersburg, of life under many and various conditions. The governmental systems are given full serfs, of Moscow and St. Petersburg, life under many and various condition The governmental systems are given full treatment through a number of chapters, with a thorough consideration of nibilism with a thorough constant in its most modern phases. An interesting chapter is given to an examination of the industrial situation and the prolechapter is given to an examination of the industrial situation and the profetariat, and another, of particular timeliness, in view of the present agitation for a national representative assembly, to the workings of the zemstvo, as exhibited in the existing form of restricted local soif-government. Another timely and valuable chapter discusses Russin's goreign policy and the ever-important question of territorial expansion. As to the present imbrogilo, Sir Donald believes that there are but two methods of meeting the situation—"promote, neargetic repression, or timely, judicious concessions to popular feeling."

No work of the grasp, character and weight of this one could well receive justice in a notice as cant as ours must necessarily be, and we have attempted to give here only a very imperfect suggestion of its contents and reach. We have been, however, profoundly impressed with the knowledge and ability which went to its making, and cordially commend it as a volume which those wishing to inform themselves as to the Crar's country could hardly afford to do without.

The September Magazines.

renegade southerner and the old aristocracy are the types with which he chieffy concerns himself, and he depicts these with convincing ability. Mr. Jeryev writes naturally and well, and with a certain judicial caim that relieves him of the charge of being a special pleadar. Despute the book's weakness in the pure plot-interest, it is very far from being duil reading, and we think it also one of the most illuminating that caon books that has lately appeared.

THE ROSE OF LIFE. By M. E. Braddon P. 232. Price, \$1.60. Brentand's, New York.

To readers of "Lady Audiey's Secrat," New York. To readers of "Life" will need no commendation for the name of M. E. Braddon is whelly though how as the control of the street of the stree

of the talk of the war correspondents has of the talk of the War correspondents has the bitter succinetness and forcetuness of Kipling, for whom we suspect Mr. Comfort, of cherishing admiration. It is a claverly written story, quite strong and wholly readable.

Other contributors to this issue are Francis Lynde, E. M. Tybant, Ina Brevvort, Roberts, Maude Howe, Eben E. Rexford and a number more.

McClure's for September, in addition to McClure's for September, in addition to its general merit, has an especial local interest as containing a clever and amusing short story, amply illustrated by Arthur I, Keller, from the pen of Miss Norvoll Harrison, of this city, Miss Harrison's story, "A Scarlet Fever Letter," has been notified at greater length in another states. The agent parties for the state of has been noticed at greater length in another place. The most notable feature of the issue is doubtless Miss Tarbell's opening paper on "Kansas and the Standard Oli Company." Eugene Wood contributes another enterthing "old times" sketch, dealing this time with "Circus Day." Arthur E. McFarlane discusses "Profingue the Prime of 14fer." Good feeling the the Prime of 14fer." Good feeling. ing the Prime of Lifes." Good fiction is supplied by George Randolph Chester, Mrs. Wilson Wodrow, Arthur Train and Jean Webster, Everybody's has the usual Lawson in-

stalment, and Charles Edward Russeil staiment, and Charles Edward Russenladds a postscript to his recently completed attack on the packers, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins begins a blography of one "Ella Rawis Reader, Financier," alleged to be the greatest lady money-maker in the world. We don't dispute the fact, and thank her for consenting to be written the Wester Theorems. ten up. Vance Thompson describes the Flanders co-operative system in an article called "The Vooruit of Ghent." Other contributors, whose names are more or less familiar to magazine readers are Maxim Gorky, Zona Gale, Lucia Chambartain, Ellien, Terry, Clinton, Scollard. berlain, Ellen Terry, Clinton Scollard, Emery Pottle, Hartley Davis.

Sentember Tales has eighteen separate September Tales has eighteen separate centributions, all but that by L. H. Gil-more, heing from foreign writers. Six are from the French, four from the German, two from the Russian, one each from the Polish, the Spanish, the Italian, the Norrousal, the Spaniss, the Idahai, the Special weight and the Persian. Some of the authors better known to Americans who are represented in this issue are Anatale France, Hermann Sudermann, Anton Chekhor, Alfred Copus, Ernest von Wil denbruch and Paul Bourget.

Thomas Dixon tells the story Klux in the current Metropolitan, with an account of some of the Klan leaders, Count Henri de la Vaulx writes of "Aerial Count Henri de la Vaulx writes of "Aerial Navigation," at which the count himself is something of an adent. His article is accompanied by a number of photographs which appear rather too remarkable to be true. The serial novels by Katherine Cecil Thurston and James Barnes go merrily on. Other contributors of Interest are Frank Demister Sherman, Cyrus T. Brady, George Hibbard, James L. Ford, Gonverneur Morils and James Huncker. Books and Bookmaking.

Books and Bookmaking.

A reader of "In Pabel," or "Fables In Singg," would scarcely expect their author of leanings toward the simple life. Certainly, as that first title would indicate, no writer of to-day, except perhaps O, Henry, deals more escentially with the "crowded hours" of more or less "glorious life." George Ade's first care when the dollars began to roll in was to get together a farm near his hirthplace, Kentland, Ind. His place, Hazelden, comprises 90 heres, and the farm is by no means merely a plaything. Mr. Ade makes it pay him eight per cent. A recent visitor reports the yield of ontactors of fifty dive bushels per acre and the corn the tallest in all Newton county. Indiana is proud of George Ade, and the president of the Big Four Railroad has promised to make his name permanent in the State, if his books fall to accomplish it, by naming the station mear liazelden on a new branch of his road "George Ade."

Miss Beulah Marie Dix, the author of "The Making of Christopher Ferringham" and "Blount of Breckenhaw" has written a new novel, which will appear early in the autumn. Its secess re isid in England at the period of the Cromwellan wars. Miss JU and this distinction among modern novelists: She applies the realistic inclind of historical romance, to the end of writing love stories at once simple, genuine, true to the life of their age, and true to human nature.

The new illustrated "Life of Charles and Mary Lamb," by E. V. Lucas, the greatest authority on the Lambs, which is announced for early publication by the Putnam's, will represent the first attempt since Taifourd's day to write the life of Charles and Mary Lamb in full. The new material that has come to light since Taifourd's "Final Memorials" would alone Justify a new blography, apart from the removal, by the lapse of time, of many of the restrictions which prevented Lamb's first blographers from quoting as freely from the letters as he might have wished, and from entering fully into all the particulars of his friend's life and associations.

The Putnams, who are Miss Cary's reg-ular publishers, will bring this book out in September. Besides the author's criti-cal appreciation, the volume will contain, in an appendix, a complete list of the books, stories, articles and other writings of Henry James. This bibliography has been especially prepared by Mr. Fred-crick A. King.

Mrs. Isobel Strong, whose "Girl from Homo" is making its way largely because of its vividly-written description of life in Hawali, has had singular opportunities to observe fife under picturesque conditions. There was, of course, the time spent in Samoa, as ananuensis for her steprather, Robert Louis Stevenson; there was the time in the early '80's of white with the will be the carly '80's of white with the will be the carly '80's of white will be written in the early '80's of white and there was also a solourn of some length in Australia. It is interesting to know that Mrs. Strong has writen her publisher of plans for a novel had in each of the other two out-of-the-way lands, one in Samoa and the other in one of the haustralian cities. Mrs. Strong is reaking this symmer in one of the most pleturesque of American localities the Santa Clara neighborhood in California.

neighborhood in California,

John T. McCutcheon, who contributes
to this month's McClure's several pertinently satirieal cartoons, salled a month
or two ago for Russia. The notion of
the trib was as sudden and divergent as
those other Indianians, Booth Tarkington
and George Ade. It will practically
amount to going there and coming back;
for six weeks are about as much as he
can cover with an advance supply for his
newspapers of his cartoons, of which there
is said to be another volume coming out
this fall, under the title "The Mysterious
Stranger."